

科目：中英對比分析 適用：外文所語言組

編號：142

考生注意：

1. 依次序作答，只要標明題號，不必抄題。
2. 答案必須寫在答案卷上，否則不予計分。
3. 限用藍、黑色筆作答；試題須隨卷繳回。

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All Answers must be in English.

- I. Consider the data below and discuss the similarities and differences between *-s* in English and *de* in Chinese regarding the role of morphology, syntax and semantics involved. (25 points)

- 1) A: I need a hat.
B: Why don't you borrow Fred's / *Fred?
C: Use mine / his / hers / ours / theirs / yours!
- 2) a. Fred's red hat
b. *Fred's red
c. Fred's red one
- 3) A: Zhe shi ni de maozi ma?
this is you DE hat Q
B: wo de shi hongse de
I DE is red DE
C: *wo shi hongse.
I is red
- 4) wo yao dai zuotian mai de maozi, buyao dai jiu *(de).
I want wear yesterday buy DE hat not-want wear old DE
- 5) you hen congming (de), ye you hen nuli *(de) xuesheng.
exist very intelligent DE also exist very diligent DE student

- II. Each of the following sentences is ambiguous.

- 1) They almost built a house.
- 2) 有一隻鴿子快飛了。

For each sentence:

- i) Paraphrase them to disambiguate and discuss how the ambiguity should be accounted for; (10 points)
- ii) Discuss if there is any similarity between *almost* and 快 in terms of ASPECT. (10 points)

- III. Define the terms "language universal" and "language particular". Be sure to use examples in both English and Chinese to illustrate your explanations. (20 points)

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IV. The noun phrases following the verb 考 do not all bear the same meaning relation with the verb. Identify the meaning relations of all the underlined noun phrases in (1) through (5). (15 points)

- 1) 考大學
- 2) 考數學
- 3) 考口試
- 4) 考滿分
- 5) 考學生
- 6) 她考過碩士

考

The sentence in (6) is ambiguous.

- i) Give paraphrases to clarify the alternative meanings; (10 points)
- ii) Identify what aspects of language (syntax, lexical semantics, and/or sentential semantics) are causing the ambiguity. (10 points)

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